CITY AFFAIRS.

FOR SENATORIAL INVESTIGATION

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Estimated Expense of Cleaning the Streets.

Testimeny of Messrs. Webster, Elliott, L. Boole and Others.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Important Testimony in Relation to the Comptroller's Department,

charge of the Bureau of Records and Statistics; the city of New York compares favorably in point of health with Landon or any other Europeau, city; wrote to the heads of various departments in cities in Europe, and have been furnished with statistics of mortality, &c.; the per centralished with statistics of mortality, ac.; the per centralished with statistics of mortality, &c.; the per centralished with statistics of mortality, &c.; the per centralished with statistics of mortality ac.; the per centralished with statistics of mortality ac.; the per centralished with the mortalish of New York; the mortalished London fauctuates the same as it does here; there has been an increase of four hundred in the mortality of the preceding year; this is not in the same ratio as the increase in population; the children under one year who died in New York last year number of at thousand and fifty-eight; the cause of this increase an be accounted for by the number of returned soldiers, buffering from chronic dissentery and other disseases contracted in the camp; the greatest mortality was during the three bot months, which accounts for the increase distributed to two causes, the influx of Southern refugers and immigration; the increase has been about 80,000 last year; the city is neathing this year than it was at this lime last year; cannot cell the reason; it is difficult to account for the existence of pidemics; one reason is that there are fewer people living in celiars than formerly; the winter has been very cold, but the temperature has been uniform, which ity, New York of London, has the best natural advantages as to health? A New York has, in some respectes an advantage, our water is bettler, but we have a large number of emigrants arriving who are unacclimated, and all those who die at Castle Garden are put in our weekly bills of mortality; a great many of these contract their diseases on the voyage.

Cross-cramined—Have been five years and seven months in office; make an annual report in writing, which goes into the

ments made in the sanitary condition of the city of New York.

Q. Ought not the Sanitary Department to be filled with sanitemen of education—physicians? A. I think it is not necessary; think a butcher is a better judge of stinking meat than a doctor.

Q. Suppose his sense of smell was not good, how could be tell a bad piece of meat from a good piece? A. I do may to this committee, under eath, that I have gone through as thorough a course of medical study as any other physician, and I could not tell a piece of bad meat second as a butcher.

through as thorough a course of medical study as any ether physician, and I could not tell a piece of bad meat a good as a batcher.

Counsel for Mr. Boole—In making your estimate of the population, which you place at one million and eighty bousand, do you mean that that is the permanent population, or do you include in that number the transient or loading population? A. I mean the permanent population; there have been forty-two deaths of emigrants in see week, three fourths of whom contract their diseases before coming here.

Q. In what ratio does the population of this city insease as compared with London? A. The population of this city increases a great deal more rapidly—they lose by emigration and we gain; the mortality of that pertion of London which is contained within the walls is greater than in the suburbs.

George Rice sworn—Reede at No. 3 Madison street; have lived twenty-two or twenty-three years in this city, is one of the inspectors of the dumping ground at the Boosevelt street dock; pass the greater portion of the day here; was appointed in the month of December, 1863; since I have been there I do not know of any loads of mow having been dumped there for which tickets were given; the instructions of the City Inspector are not to give tickets to any carts not bringing full loads; have been there; so person came to me to complain of leads not being full; Mr. Brady, of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, came and told me to be careful that no small loads were taken.

Cross-examined—He gave this notice last month: it might have been there; it is not be the careful that no small loads were taken.

Roseweis street dock; pass the greater ports on of the day there; was appointed in the month of December, 1863; since I hayfe been there I do not know of any loads of anow having been dumped there for which tickets were given; the instructions of the City Inspector are not to give tickets to any carts not bringing full loads; have parformed my duty faithfully since I have been there; so person came to complain of loads not being full; Mr. Brady, of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, came and told me to be careful that no small loads were taken.

Cross-examined—He gare this notice last month; it might have been within three weeks; Mr. Duniap brought the message; he did not intimate that any stakets had been given for small loads; there are four think two men could do it, but think not well; one of these men has been sick for six or seven months past; his manue is Speight; the names of the other two are George Haydock, the temperance preacher, and Mr. Duniap; Haydock reports there every day, he orders small system of boats out of the slip to keep the place clear for the boats that are employed to take away the dirt; that a bout all he does.

Geonsel for Mr. Boole—There is a good deal of shap-

the hearing of arguments in relation to the alleged charges made by Mr. McDonald and ex-Judge Edmonds, with having involved the city to the extent of \$250,000

without authority of law.

Mr. McDonald said that Judge Edmonds was too unwell to be present, and that he would do the best he could to conduct the investigation. He then read a number of statifities, which were published in the Heatan on last Saturday. These figures, he said, were compiled from the annual reports of the Comptroller for the last ten years. He said that a great many of the points embodied in the charges were only for the purpose of suggesting a charge in the system of the city and county government, and were not directed against the Supervisors. The great evil was that there was no head to the city government, and consequently no one could be held responsible. What we wanted was to have the Mayor vested with full power to appoint and remove his subordinates, and hold him to a strict accountability for their acts.

Mr. Tweed was called upon to explain to the committee the charges made by the Citizens' Association against him and his associates. He rend a statement, which he had prepared from the records of the department, showing that Judge Edmonds, who compiled the figures, erred in not taking into his calculation the balances on hand on the last of January. Judge Edmonds' figures, he said, would be correct, had he based them on these facts instead of taking the tax lavy as it stood. The papers were then submitted to the committee without taking any parole evidence.

THE COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT—IMPORTANT FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following important financial slatement of the affairs of the city was submitted by Mr. Storrs, on Monday last, in answer to a number of written questions prepounded by Mr. McKeon. It gives a detailed account of all city and county expenditures; and, being brief and intelligently arranged, will give more satisfactory information than is to be derived from the sanual report:—

TESTIMONY OF RICHAED A. STORRS, DEPUTY COMP-

TESTIMONY OF BICHARD A. STORRS, DEPUTY COMP-

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD A. STORES, DEFUTY COMPTROLLER.

Q. What was the aggregate amount of city and county debt December 31, 1864? A. \$42,583,378.

Q. How much of said debt was held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Funder that date? A. \$4,39,201.

Q. What is the net indebtedness after deducting the amount held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund? A. \$24,119,175.

Q. What was the total amount of expenses for 1864 on city account, the means for which are provided by taxation? A. \$8,770,271.

Q. For what purpose was this amount applied? A.—Board of Education. \$1,787,000 Department of Public Charities 500,000 Central Park care and maintenance 180,000 Interest on city debt. 807,221 Redemption of city debt. 71,657 Interest on and redemption of debt for war purposes. 1,146,037 General expenses of city government 4,120,055

\$519,600 1,000,000 2,000,000

.\$11,574,500

15,000

overed against the city? A. The

statements of judgments show no payments to him as attorney.

Q What amount, if any, has been paid during 1864 to George H. Purser, as assignee? A. I cannot answer this question without the examination of upwards of twelve thousand warrants, which we have not had time to do.

Q. What was the amount of tax levied in 1864, and for what purposes? A. The smount of tax levied in 1864 was \$13,705,022, for the following purposes:

Use of the State.

12,707,080 histropolitan Police.

2,082,720 histropolitan Police.

20,000 General expenses of county.

20,000 General expenses of county.

339,844 Board of Education ... 1,187,000 Central Park care and maintenance.

150,000 Public Charities and Correction.

700,000 Interest on city debt.

1,050,037 Redemption of city debt.

20,000 Redemption of city debt.

1,050,037 Redemption of city debt.

1,050,037 Redemption of city debt.

20,000 Redemption of city debt.

1,050,037 Redemption of city debt.

20,000 Redemption of city debt.

2 Total. \$14,886,702
Add, to supply deficiencies, in pursuance of section 6, chapter 393, laws of 1861. 289,300

Less revenues—
Of county. \$240,000
Of city. 1,830,660 1,570,000 ..\$13,705,092 omptroller of

Comptroller's city budget for 1865 shows the estimate of taxes for 1865:—

1871MATED FIXATION FOR ALL PURFORMS IN 1865.

The whole amount to be raised in this county by taxation in the year 1866, for State, county and city purposes, is estimated as follows:—

For State purposes (see county bedget for 1865.).

Por county purposes, viz:—(See county budget for 1865.)...

Support of the Metropolitan police \$2,211,566 interest on county debt.

General expenses of the county, including amounts for the various asylums and Insulation for the Bilnd.

Total. Total. \$3,760,865
Beduct amount of county revenue
not otherwise specially appropriated by law, estimated at... 68,700

\$16,470

Q. What who are the corporation of counsel to the corporation of the c

\$247,47

Hudson River Railroad, for three dummy engines. 180

Total. \$10,955

Q. What companies make return of their receipts to the Comptroller, and amount for 1864? A. Slath Avenue, \$416,565; Eighth Avenue, \$476,654.

Q. What amount has been received since 1860 for rent of forries? A.— \$95,812 1863. \$135,450
1861. 108,304 1864. 149,560
1862. 137,200

Q. What amount has been received since 1860 for dock and slip rent? A.— \$169,309 1863. \$222,448
1861. 203,801 1864. 235,131
1892. 209,065

Q. What amount has been received since 1860 for revenues of markets? A. The following statement, made to the Common Council by the Comptroller, gives a comparative statement of the rovenues of markets since 1859:— MARKET HENTS AND FEES.

Comparative statement of the receipts for market rents and fees at each of the public markets during the years

Total. \$105.63 99.943 185.314 196.900 185.346 171.083
Increase in market rents and fees in 1855 over 1862. \$18.357
Increase in market rents and fees in 1856 over 1862. \$18.357
Increase in market rents and fees in 1856 over 1862. \$1.994

MARKET CRLLAR RENT.
Comparative statement of the receipts for market cellar rout of the public markets during the years specified:—
Collections in 1850. \$16.803
Collections in 1850. \$15.001
Collections in 1851. \$17.357
Collections in 1852. \$14.852
Collections in 1853. \$22.116
Collections in 1853. \$22.116
Collections in 1854. \$19.847
Increase in market cellar ronts in 1864 over 1862. \$4.995
Increase in market cellar ronts in 1863 over 1862. \$4.995
Increase in market cellar rents in 1863 over 1862. \$4.995
Increase in market cellar rents in 1863 over 1862. \$4.995
Increase in market cellar rents in 1864 over 1862. \$4.995
Increase in market cellar rents in 1863 over 1862. \$7.224
The leases of some of the market cellars expired May 1, 1864, and the cellars were relet at increased rents. Only six months of such increase appears in the collections of 1863.

Annual rent value of market property in use by the Corporation for engine and hose houses, drill rooms, police courts, prisons, dooks, elips dumping grounds, &c. —
West Walkington Market—Dook and slip rent, as collected, \$1.3,712; Vessy street, dumping ground, rent value, \$1,500. Total. \$15,212
Tompkins Market—Entire upper portion, used as armony, drill rooms, police station, county jail, &c. Rent value. \$10,000. Store and ground fent, collected, \$1,735. Total. \$0,000
Increase and prison purposes. Rent value. \$0,000

Total. \$14,000,256

To this sum should be added three per cent to provide for deciciencies in the actual product of the taxes, in pursuance of chapter 293, section 6, Laws of 1861, which would make the amount of the General Levy, for all purposes, for 1865, \$14,420,264

Q. What amount do you think will have to be refunded to the different city banks in consequence of the recent decision of the supreme dour relative to assessment on bank capital? A. I have no information respecting this matter.

Q. What amount was raised by tax in 1864, and amount for each? A—

Metropolitan Police. \$2,062,720

Central Park Commissioners. 180,000

Public Charlièes and Correction. 700,000

Q. What amount was raised by tax in 1864 for use of the Board of Education? A. \$1,787,000.

Q. What amount was paid each year to the Sheriff since 1852 A—

1892—John Kelly, for official services, 1862. 11,786

Q. How much paid to each Supervises, 1862. 11,786

Q. How much paid to each Supervises during 1864? A. Salasy as fixed by the Legislature—32,009 per amoun to seak.

\$1,453,484 F TER CITY 10,050

\$33,264

RICHMOND.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. S. T. Bulkley's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Feb. 21, 1866.

Unusual quietude has prevailed in the Army of the rotomac for the past week or ten days. With the exception of occasional firing from the forts occupied by the finth corps, and the increased influx of deserters from

that the end of the war is rapidly approaching. A shotted salute of one hundred guns was fired at noon to-day in this army in honor of the victory.

RENNETATEMENT OF CAPTAIN PLANSON.

Captain Albert G. Ransom, Commissary of Subsistence, who was summarily dismissed the service some three months since without charges or trial, has been reinstated to his former position, with rank and pay to date from the day of dismissal. This is an act of justice very gratifying to the friends of Captain Ransom, and which his long and valuable services richly merits.

Mr. Chas. H. Hannam's Despatches. HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR PETERSBURG, Feb. 21, 1865. RECRUITS ARRIVING.

Every train of cars from City Point brings recruits in considerable numbers to the front. Regiments are being filled up to their maximum strength, and officers and men are alike confident and cheerful. The situation was never nore promising or the army in better spirits.

ENGADE INSPECTION.

The inspection of brigades was continued to-day. The Second brigade, Third division, General J. Warren Keifer commarding, was paraded in full marching order, and afterwards the arms and equipments of each man were examined by General Seymour, division commander. Everything was found to be in splendid condition, and

Everything was found to be in splendid condition, and the appearance of the brigade reflected the highest credit on the skill and efficiency of the general commanding.

PROMOTION.

Brigadier General L. A. Grant, commanding the Vermont brigade in General Gety's division, has been breveted a major general of volunteers, and will be assigned to duty according to his rank. General Grant entered the service in September, 1861, as hisjor of the Firth Vermont Volunteers, and by industry, energy and courage has won his present rank.

FERRUARY 22—A. M.

A number of descriters from A. P. Hill's corps have just come in, and report that when they left several brigades were under marching orders, but to what point REPORTS FROM LES'S ARMY.

Last night two hundred men left for their homes from one brigade. Hoke's division, of Longstreet's corps, is the only large body of troops which has been sent south from Lee's army. They estimate the strength of the rebel army around Petersburg at thirty thousand men. The news of Sherman's successes in South Carolina became generally known throughout the rebel army to-day, and cansed a feeling of universal depression to prevail there. The privates make no secret of their intention to desert, and Lee has placed a heavy guard in his rear to prevent them going back to their homes. They confirm the statement made a few nights since that the siege guns have been removed from Petersburg, and carried to some point in the rear of that city. Rebel officers spenily express their opinion that nothing can stop Sherman's advance, and hence the privates desert by scores. Two more deserters have just been brought the. They belong to Mahone's division, and have brought their arms stong. Major Brown, Provost Marshal of the Third division, has of late been up nearly the whole night receiving deserters and forwarding them to Major Milne, Corps Provost Marshal. Last night two hundred men left for their homes from

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatches. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND ARMY OF THE JAMES, Feb. 21—Evening. Forty rabel deserters reported to Colonel Manning,

PROMOTED.

Captain J. H. Dandy, formerly commissary of subsistence on the staff of General Ord, has been promoted to be Major, of the One Handredth New York volunteers, Twenty-fourth corps. Major Dandy goes North to-morrow morning, on a thirty days leave of absence.

General Charles Devens, the senior commandant of a division in this corps, is now in temporary command of the Twenty-fourth corps is now in temporary command of the Twenty-fourth corps during the absence of Major General John Gibbon.

REVIEW OF GENERAL BARRIS' BRIGADS.

General John W. Turner, chief of the department star, has been occupied this morning in reviewing Brevet Brigadier General Harris' brigade, composed chiefly of West Virginia troops. The command bore a martial appearance, and was in all respects fully up to regulations, which fact constitutes of itself, perhaps, the highest possible compliances.

General Guy V. Henry, commanding a brigade in one

rthday of Washington, will be celebrated for failure.

A GENERAL EXCHANGE EFFECTED.

feature in the matter of the exc

GENERAL GRAHAM.

Advices from City Point down to yesterday morning report that all was then quiet, with no indications of a movement of any kind. The roads are very muddy. The Richmond papers speak of the bad condition of the readerendering army movements impossible.

PORTRESS MONROS, Feb. 22, 1866. dral Buchanan, of the rebel navy, arrived he

yesterday from Baltimore, to be exchanged.

The steamers Perit and Euterpe sailed to-day for Fort.

Fisher, with mails and supplies for General Terry's army.

Salutes were fired from the fortress and the men-of-was to-day in honor of Washington's birthday.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUDDEN DRATH OF A YOUNG SOLDIER—ALLEGE FROM EATING A PIR.—Stephen Avery, a lad for of age, late a drummer boy of the Twolfth Maine Volunteers, whose headquarters are on the Battery, died yesterday morning in the Transit Hospital under circumstances strongly indicating that he had been poisoned. From a partial investigation of the matter before Corones Gamble it appears that Henry Abbyt, Serg ant of the company of which deceased was a member, and the latter, arrived in the city by the Stonington boat of Wednesday morning, and at a stand near the battery gate the Sergeant and young Avery bought pies and ats them. Less than two hours subsequently they were both taken sick with severe pains in the stomach, vomiting, &c. A state of insensibility followed in both cases, and Avery remained unconscious till three o'clock yesterday morning when he expired. Sergeant Abbott has partially recovered, and it is hoped will be fully restored to health again. He states that he did not eat or drink anything for about twelve hours previous to eating the pie, and such was the case with deceased. It is believed that the pies eaten by the parties contained something of a poisonous nature, and to ascertain the fact Coroner Gamble has given the convents of deceased's stomach to a chemist for analysis. Deceased was a native of Maine.

Two Young Women Farally, Burken,—Coroner Gover

stomach to a chemist for analysis. Deceased was a native of Maine.

Two Young Women Fatally Burned.—Coroner Gover yesterday held an inquest at 140 Delancey street on the body of Caroline Mogler, a German girl, thirteen years of age, whose death was the result of burns received on Monday last, caused by her dress taking fire from a grate billed with live coals. She was terribly burned about the body and lower limbs. The jury rendered a vordles of "Accidental death." Caroline Donnelly, sixteen years of age, died yesterday at her late residence, No. 83 West Ninetcenth street, from the effects of burns. On Saturday last Caroline went into the ceilar for a scuttle of ceal, and while there her dress came in contact with a lighted candle. She screamed for help, but before it reached her she was horribly burned. Coroner Gover held an inquest over the remains of deceased.

Personal Intelligence.

Brigadier General Thomas Kilby Smith arrived in this
city yesterday. He leaves immediately for New Orleans, to resume command of his division, under Major Gene A. J. Smith.

Stock market very dull, but firm. Gold steady; sales after call 199%, at which it stood at close of report.